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**Powell**

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(54) **SPINOUS PROCESS CLAMP AND FIXATION DEVICE**

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(60) Provisional application No. 61/003,223, filed on Nov. 15, 2007.

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**A61B 17/70** (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**  
CPC ..... **A61B 17/7047** (2013.01); **A61B 17/7068** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**  
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USPC ..... 606/248, 250–252  
See application file for complete search history.

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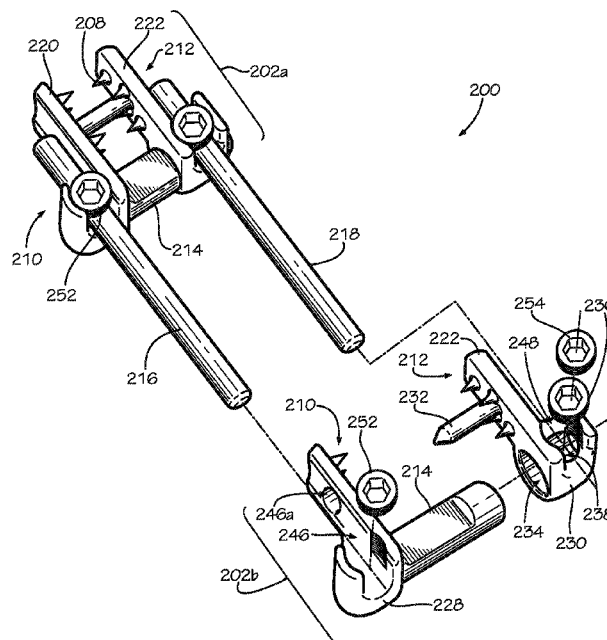
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A modular system for fixation of a spinous process includes at least one pair of blocks shaped so as to engage a particular segment of the spinous process and arranged on opposing sides of the spinous process. Each block has a surface facing the portion of the spinous process to be engaged, the surface having an array of sharp spikes to penetrate the spinous process when so engaged. Two rods arranged parallel to the spinous process are provided to connect the at least one pair of blocks and therefore stabilize multiple segments of the spinous process. Each block includes an aperture within a central portion of the block and shaped so as to slidably receive one of the rods. Set screws are provided so as to securely position the block along the length of the rod.

**15 Claims, 13 Drawing Sheets**



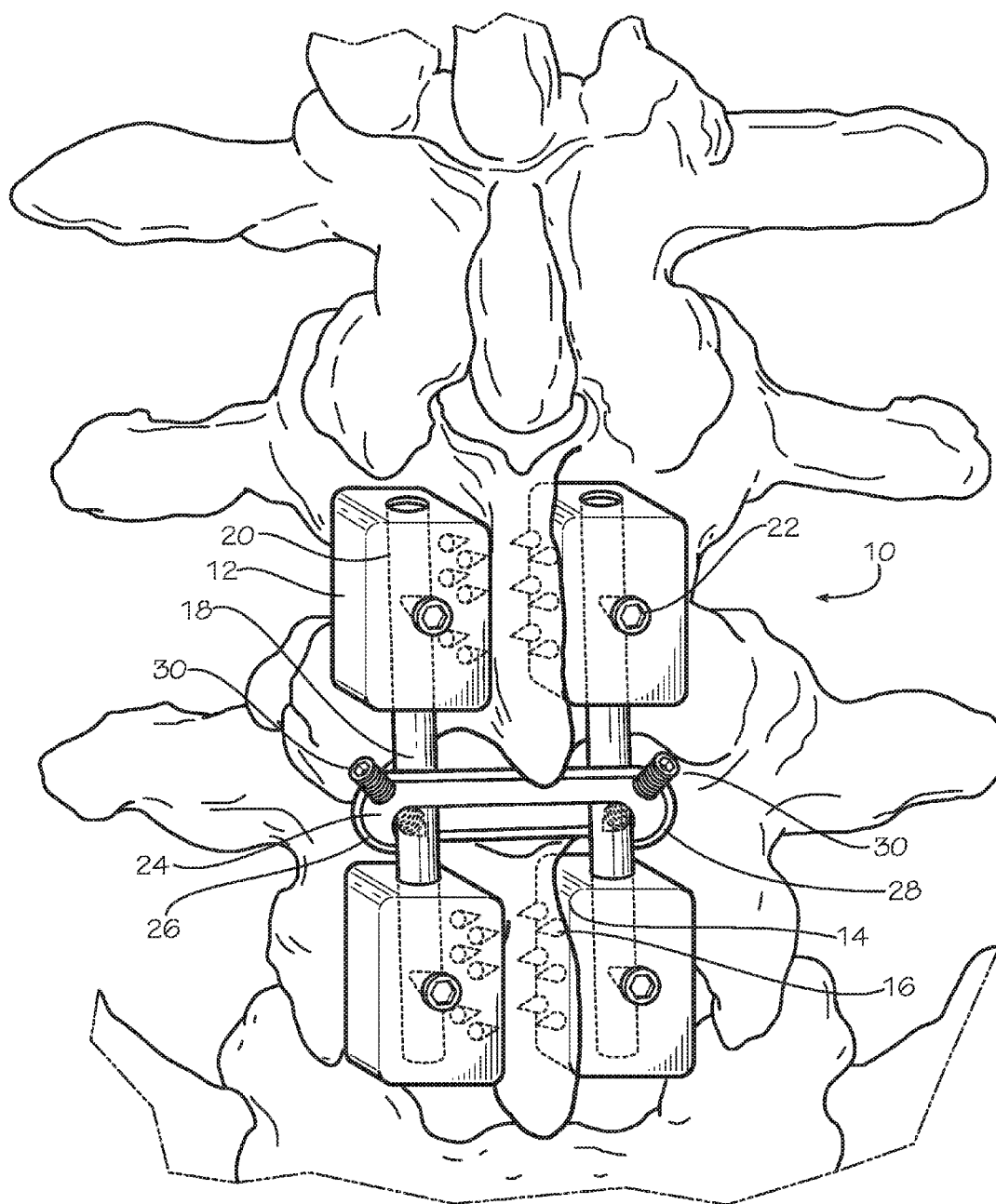


FIG. 1

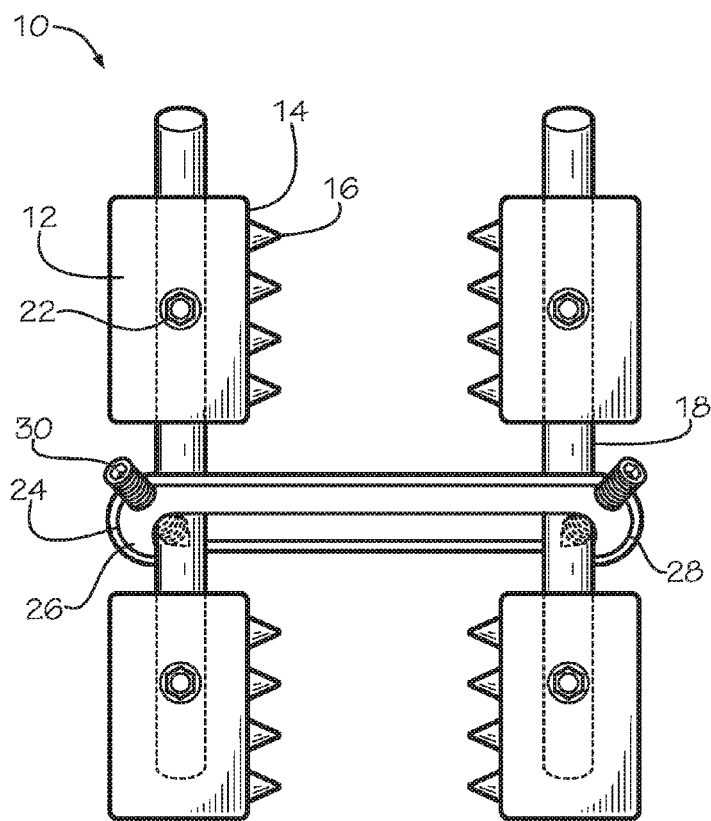


FIG. 2

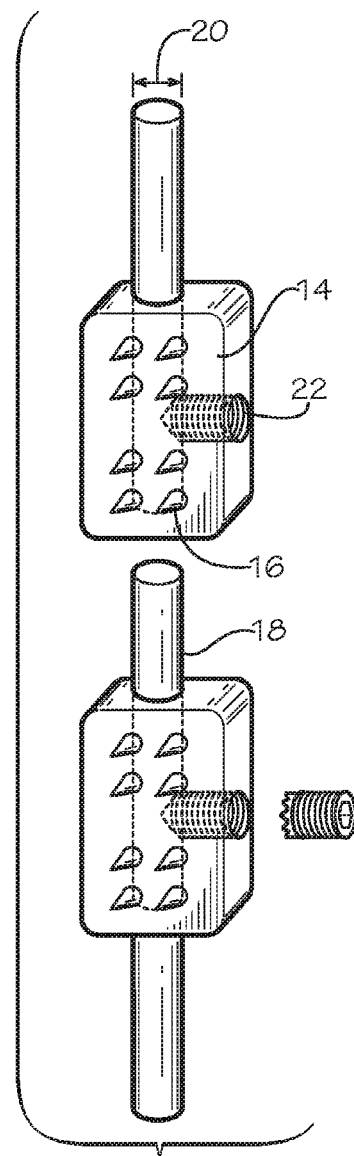
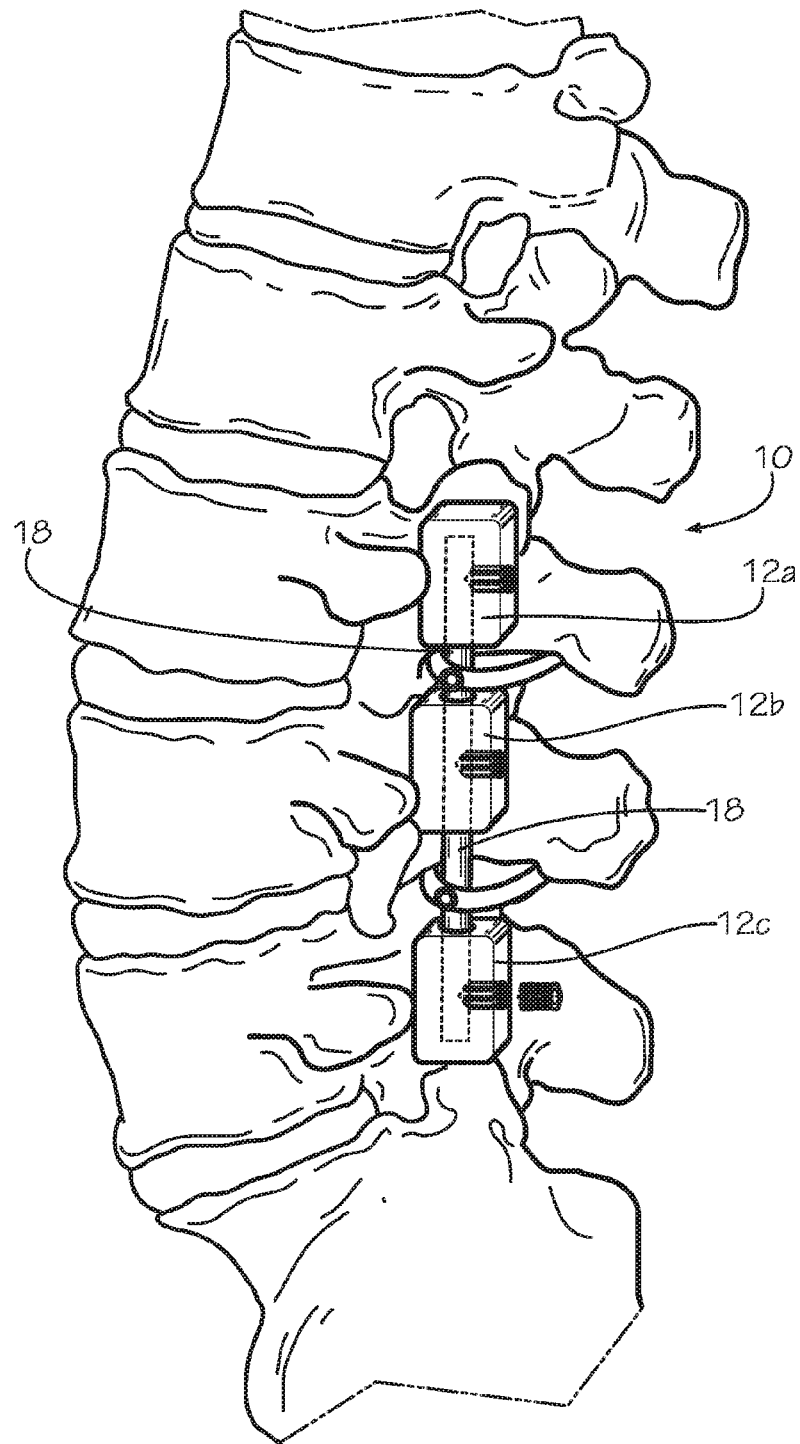


FIG. 3



**FIG. 4**

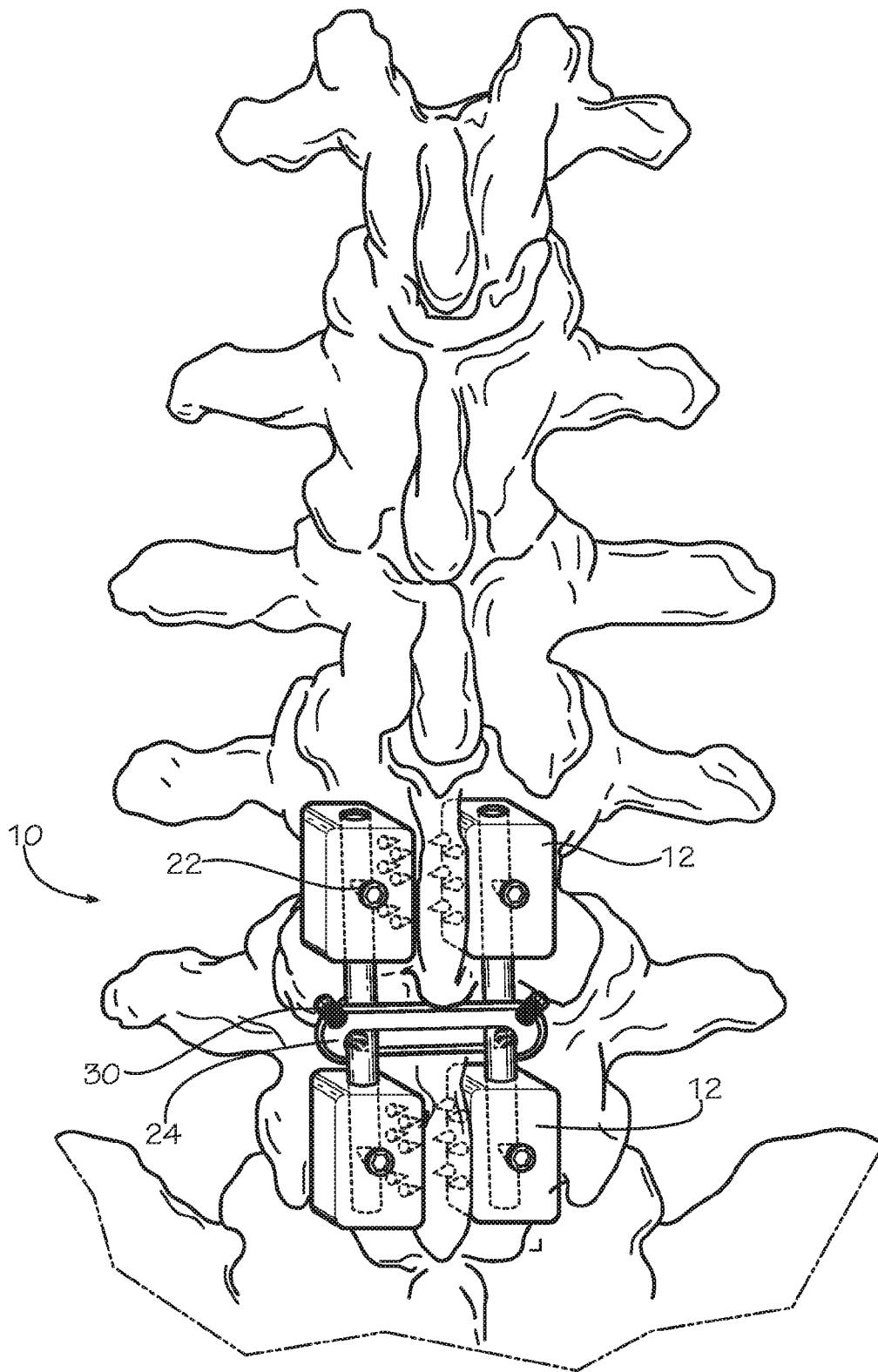


FIG. 5

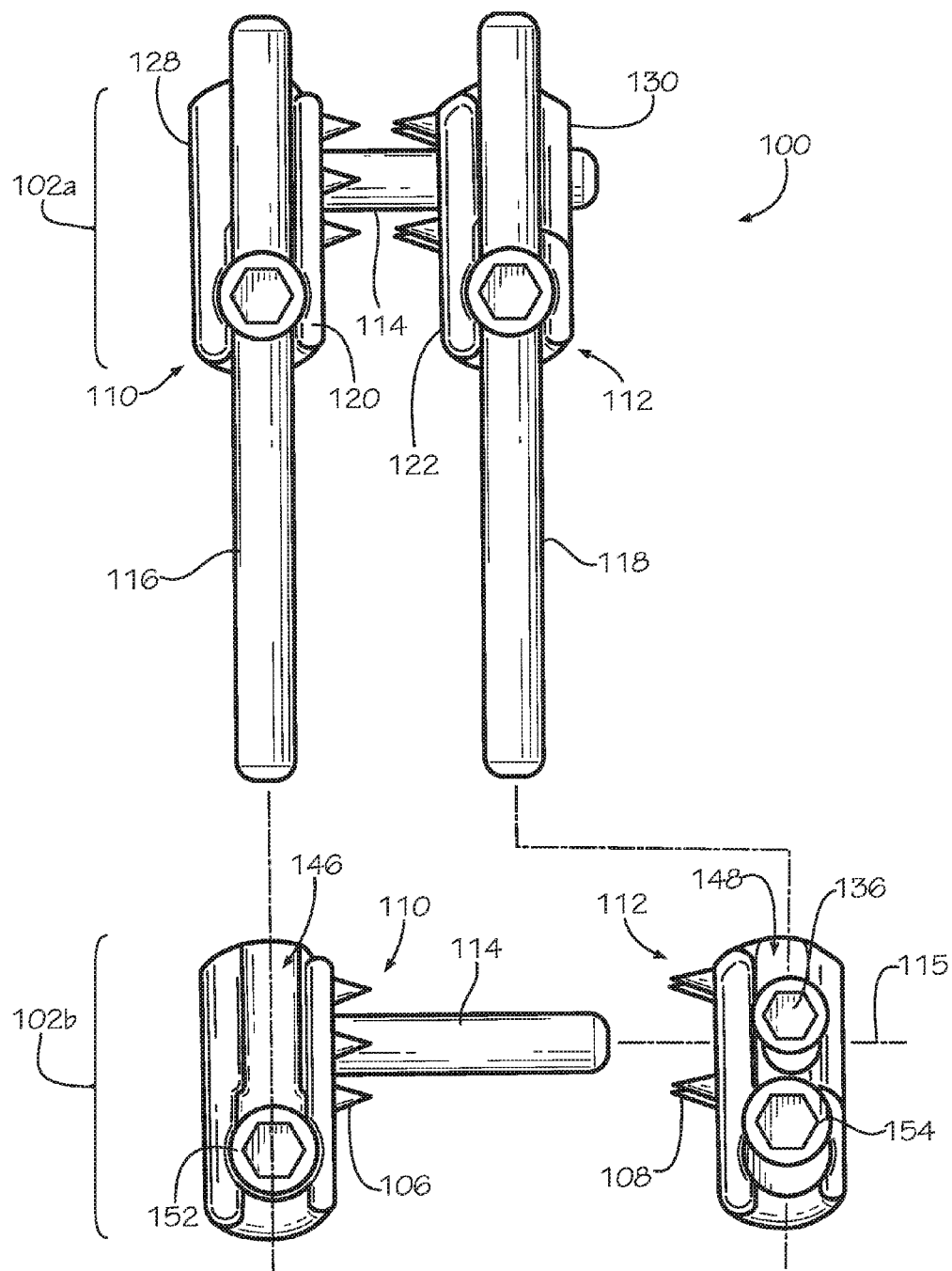


FIG. 6



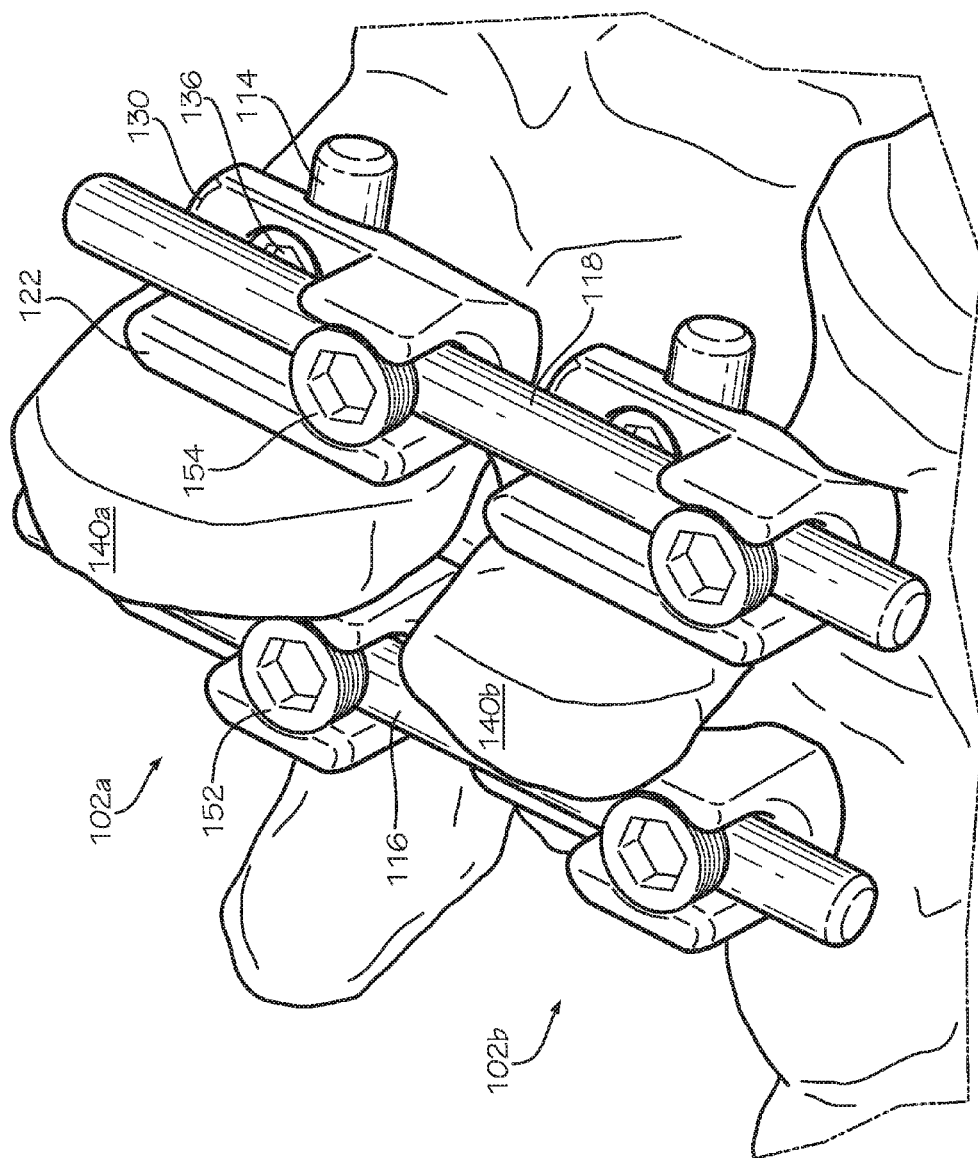


FIG. 8



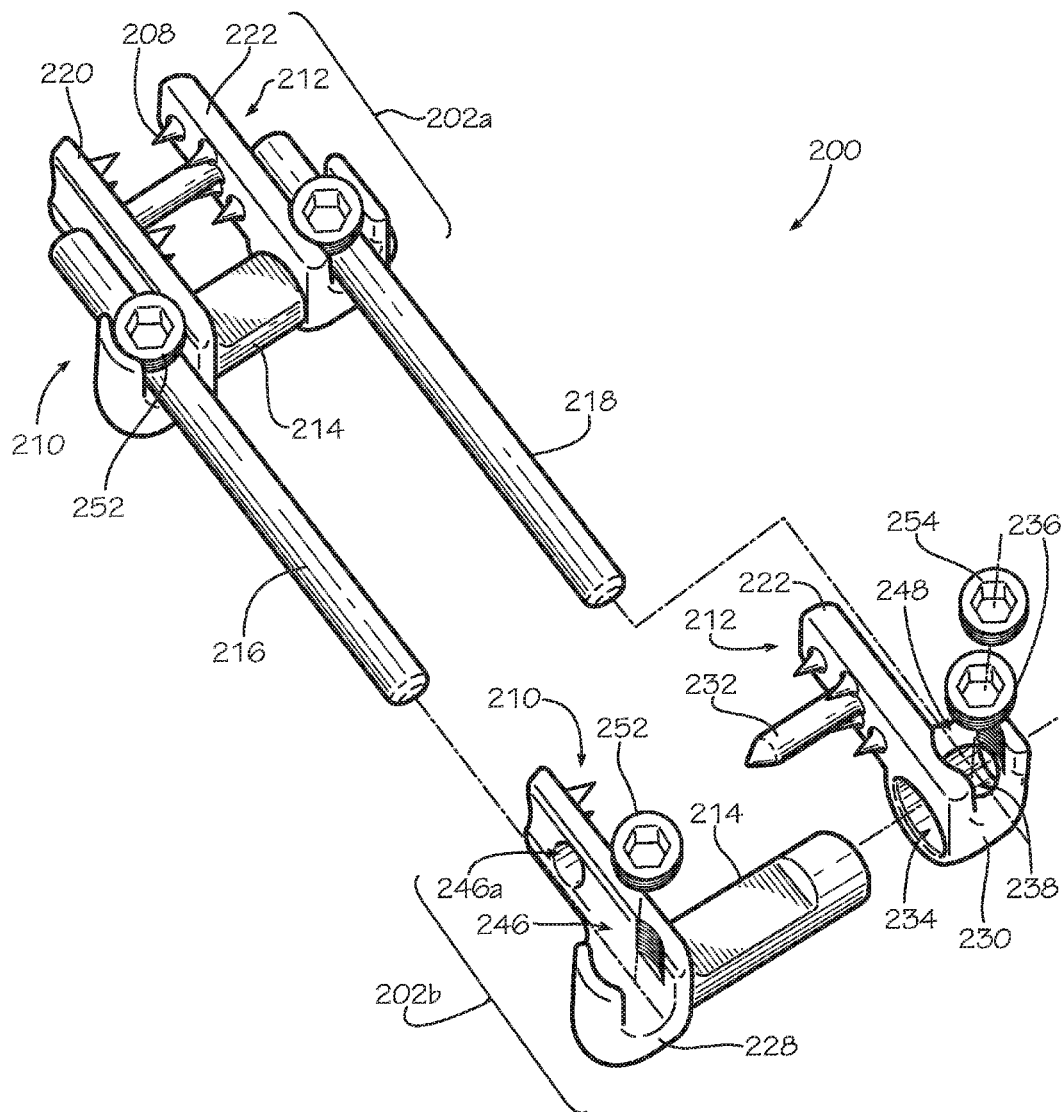


FIG. 9

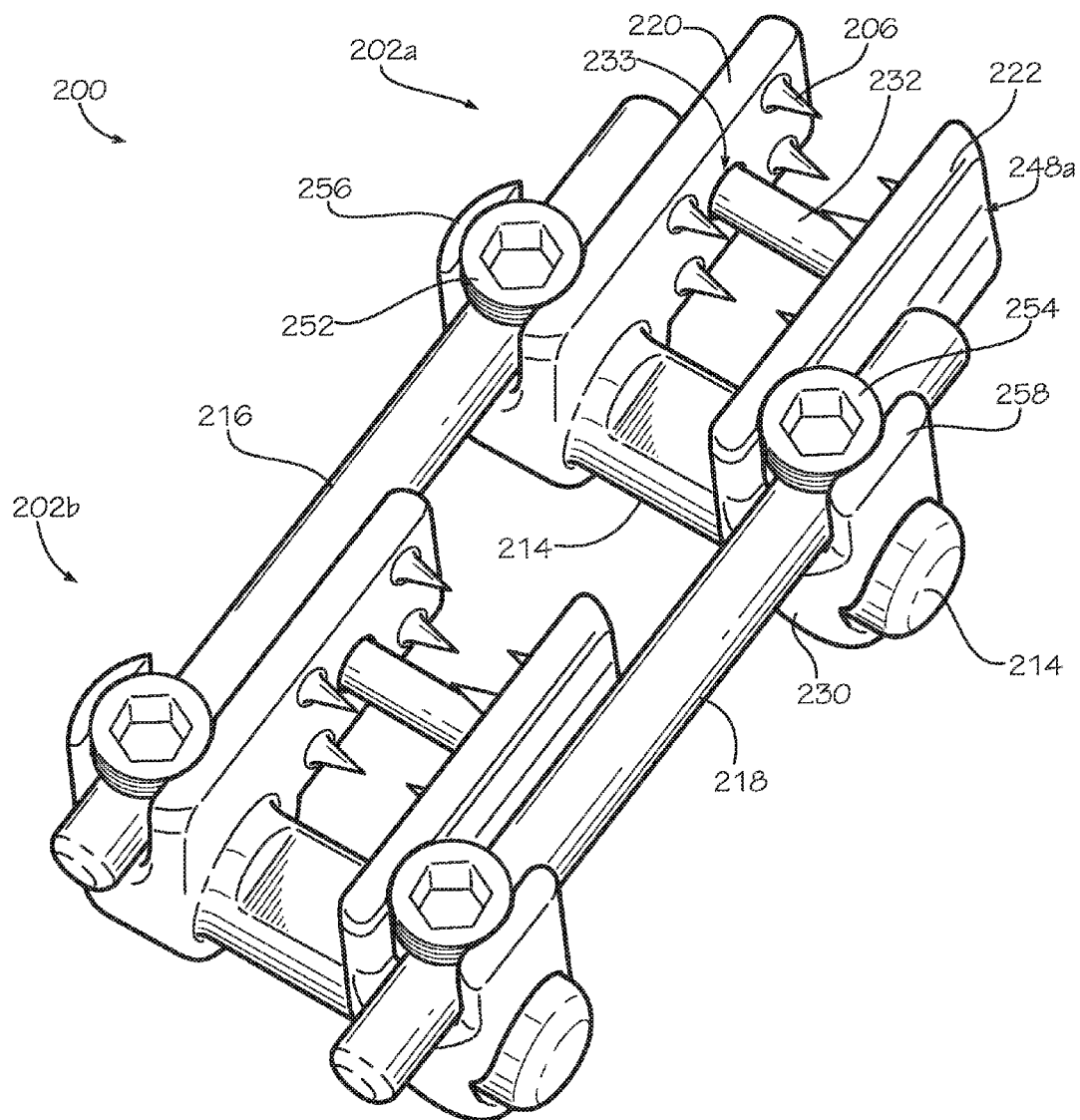


FIG. 10

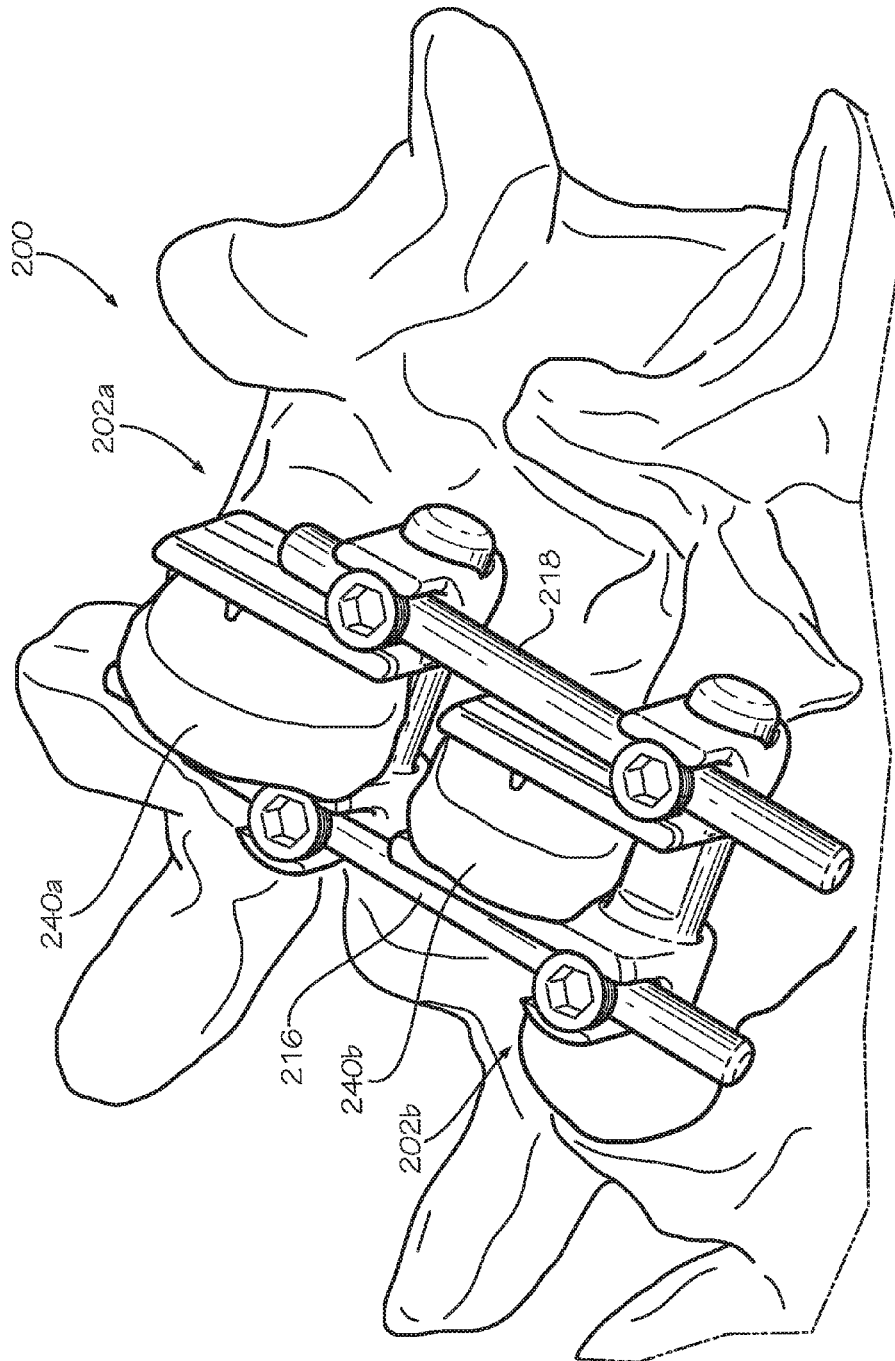


FIG. 11

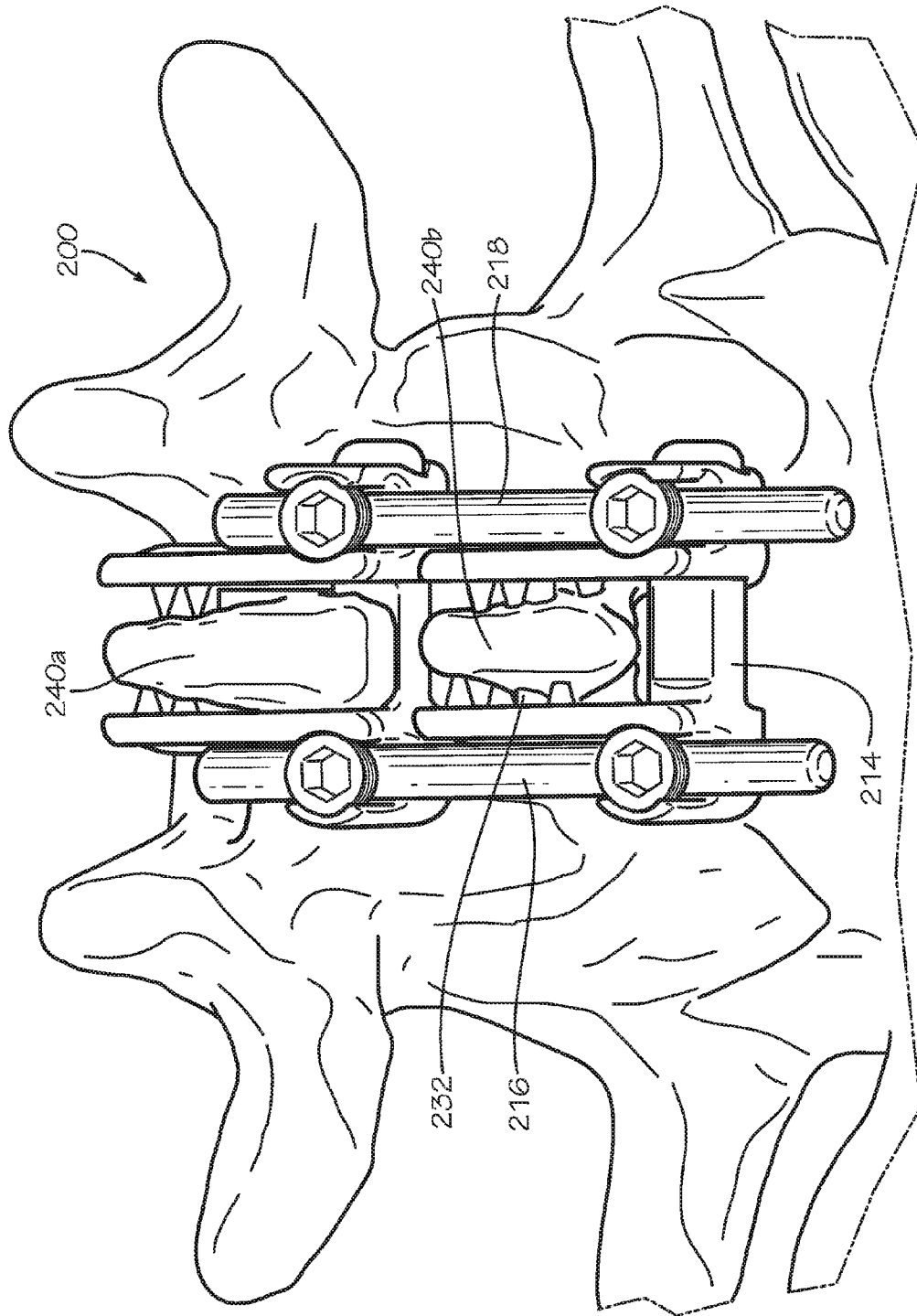
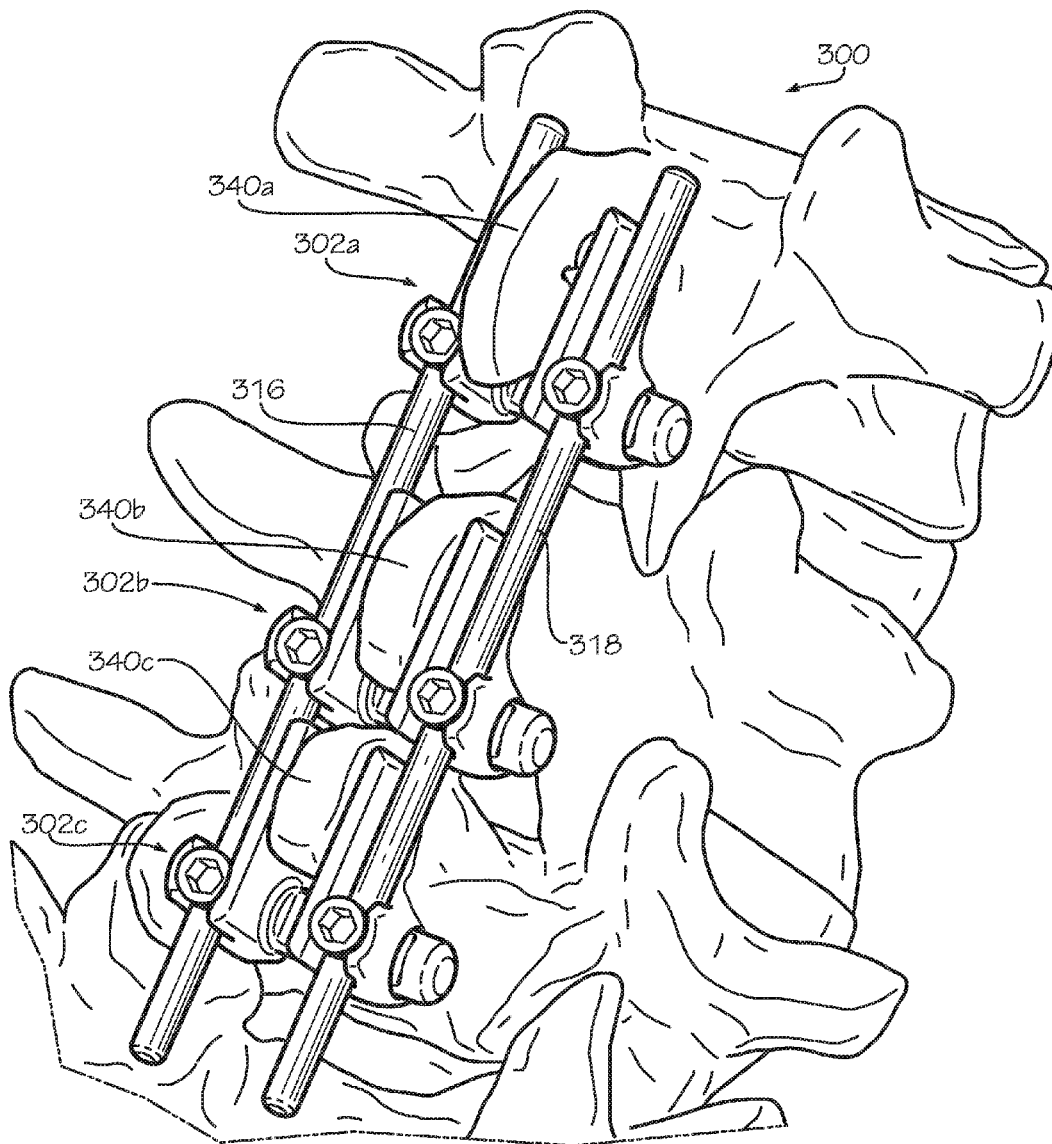
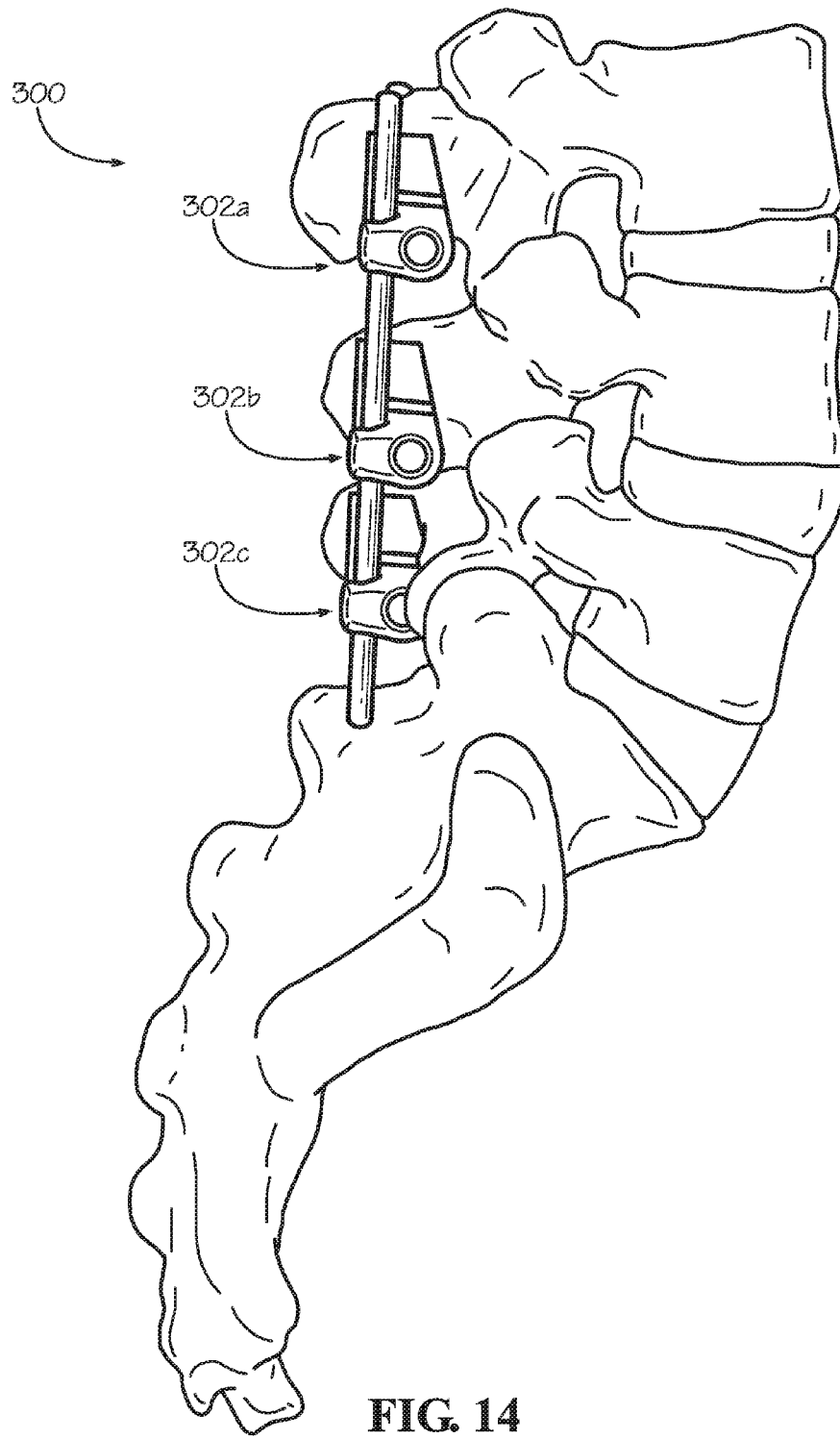


FIG. 12

**FIG. 13**



## SPINOUS PROCESS CLAMP AND FIXATION DEVICE

### CROSS-REFERENCES TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims benefit of the following patent applications which are hereby incorporated by reference: co-pending U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/272,413 filed Nov. 17, 2008, and U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/003,223 filed Nov. 15, 2007.

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### BACKGROUND

The present invention relates generally to a system and method for fixation of a spinous process. More particularly, this invention pertains to stabilization of the human spine by applying a system and method to the applicable vertebrae and associated tissue of the spinal column.

Systems for spinal fixation and stabilization are well established in a wide variety of embodiments. Examples in which such systems are generally used to apply force to the spinal column include correcting degenerative conditions or deformities, maintaining a proper structural environment in the healing process from traumatic surgery, or providing temporary but secure positioning of the spine to facilitate the implanting of further components for performing the same functions. Where invasive surgery has been performed, the systems are generally intended to reliably maintain such fixation of the treated spinal process post-operatively so that bony fusion of the vertebrae or other equivalent functions may be achieved.

Early systems performing these functions comprised spinous process wiring. These systems were adequate in preventing flexion but led to relatively poor fixation, particularly in the cervical region of the vertebral column, because they still permitted rotation or extension of the affected region to some extent. This mechanical deficiency is particularly apparent in patients having osteoporosis, as one prominent example.

Other fixation systems have been anchored to a portion of the spinal process using lateral bone mass screws. These systems simply screw components directly into the bone to increase stability. Plates or rods may be utilized to fuse adjacent segments of the spine. However, there are additional problems associated with this method. The bone of the spinous process may be too soft to maintain immobility of the process over time and with increased activity. The method carries some attendant risk of major complications such as vertebral artery or root nerve injury. Further, lateral mass screw fixation systems are technically demanding and therefore may be quite inconvenient to implant and/or to remove.

More recently, systems have been developed to compress portions of the spinous process by sandwiching the processes between a plurality of plates. These plates are tightened with screws that extend through the plates and may or may not contact the spinous process itself, as desired or necessary under the circumstances. Generally speaking, these processes have improved stability without most of the limitations or inconveniences of the previous systems. How-

ever, these systems remain troublesome or inadequate where circumstances require fusion of spinous processes having a variety of dimensions, such as where the affected regions range across multiple bodies of vertebrae. Where subjects of variable sizes are involved such as large adults versus small children the problems may be pronounced further.

What is needed, therefore, is a modular system that may reliably perform the necessary function of stabilizing a portion of the spinous process, and that may flexibly adapt to spinous processes of varying sizes and needs.

There is a further need that the system be able to stabilize multiple adjacent levels of the spinal column, while allowing for safe, quick and convenient implantation and removal of the system.

### BRIEF SUMMARY

In one aspect of the present invention, a modular system for fixation of a spinous process includes a plurality of blocks, each block ideally shaped so as to engage a particular segment of the spinous process. The blocks comprise at least one pair of blocks, with each pair arranged on opposing sides of the spinous process. Each block has a surface facing the portion of the spinous process to be engaged, the surface having an array of sharp spikes or otherwise acicular members. A clamping device may be further provided to perform the preliminary task of compressing the blocks against the spinous process. The spikes may penetrate the spinous process and further stabilize the blocks in place upon the spinous process when the blocks are compressed against the spinous process member.

In some embodiments, the present invention provides a spinous process clamp apparatus configured for attachment to first and second longitudinal rods positioned on opposite sides of a spinous process member. The apparatus includes a primary block including a primary rod channel defined entirely through the primary block. The primary rod channel is shaped for receiving the first longitudinal rod. A secondary block is positioned opposite the primary block. The secondary block includes a secondary rod channel defined entirely through the secondary block. The secondary rod channel is shaped for receiving the second longitudinal rod. The primary and secondary blocks are configured to apply compressive forces against opposite sides of the spinous process member when the spinous process member is positioned between the primary and secondary blocks.

In additional embodiments, the present invention provides a spinous process fixation device for attachment to at least one spinous process member. The device includes a first longitudinal rod and a second longitudinal rod oriented substantially parallel to the first longitudinal rod. A primary block is disposed on the first longitudinal rod, and a secondary block is disposed on the second longitudinal rod opposite the primary block. A gap is defined between the primary and secondary blocks configured to receive the spinous process member. A clamp post spans the gap between the primary and secondary blocks. The primary and secondary blocks are configured to apply compressive forces against opposite sides of the spinous process member.

In further embodiments, the present invention provides a spinous process fixation device for attachment to a plurality of spinous process members. The device includes a first longitudinal rod and a second longitudinal rod oriented substantially parallel to the first longitudinal rod. A plurality of spinous process clamps is disposed on the first and second longitudinal rods. Each spinous process clamp includes a primary block disposed on the first longitudinal rod and a

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secondary block disposed on the second longitudinal rod opposite the primary block. Each spinous process clamp includes a gap defined between the primary and secondary blocks configured for receiving one of the plurality of spinous process members; and each spinous process clamp includes a clamp post spanning the gap between the primary and secondary blocks.

Numerous other objects, features and advantages of the present invention will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art upon a reading of the following disclosure when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a posterior cross-sectional view of a first embodiment of the system of the present invention attached to a portion of a spinal column.

FIG. 2 is a posterior view of the system of FIG. 1 standing alone.

FIG. 3 is a partially exploded side cross-sectional view of blocks and rods of the system of FIG. 1 standing alone.

FIG. 4 is a side cross-sectional view of a second embodiment of the system of the present invention attached to a portion of a spinal column, demonstrating more than two blocks oriented along opposing sides of the spinal column.

FIG. 5 is a posterior cross-sectional view of the system of FIG. 1 attached to a portion of a spinal column.

FIG. 6 is a partially exploded top plan view of an alternative embodiment of a spinous process fixation device in accordance with the present invention.

FIG. 7 is a partially exploded perspective view of the embodiment of a spinous process fixation device of FIG. 6.

FIG. 8 is a perspective view of the embodiment of a spinous process fixation device of FIG. 6 installed on adjacent spinous process members.

FIG. 9 is a partially exploded perspective view of an alternative embodiment of a spinous process fixation device in accordance with the present invention.

FIG. 10 is a perspective view of the embodiment of a spinous process fixation device of FIG. 9.

FIG. 11 is a perspective view of the embodiment of a spinous process fixation device of FIG. 9 installed on adjacent spinous process members.

FIG. 12 is a top view of the embodiment of a spinous process fixation device of FIG. 9 installed on adjacent spinous process members.

FIG. 13 is a perspective view of an alternative embodiment of a spinous process fixation device including three spinous process clamps.

FIG. 14 is a side view of the embodiment of a spinous process fixation device of FIG. 13.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Referring generally now to FIGS. 1-5, the modular spinous process fixation system 10 of the present invention attaches to one or more particular spinous processes of a spinal column. The system 10 operates to rapidly and efficiently stabilize adjacent levels of the spinal column or vertebral column to allow for fusion or other indicated objectives. The modularity of the system 10 ensures that components are interchangeable to accommodate the variable shapes and sizes of spinous processes located among the separate portions of the vertebral column. Modularity is further desirable to accommodate varying sizes of individuals, such as pediatric patients for example, or spinous processes located within subjects of various states of spinal

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degeneration or deformity. It is contemplated as well that the system 10 may comprise components of variable length to span one or more interspaces and therefore accommodate the need to stabilize multiple adjacent segments of the vertebral column.

According to one embodiment of the system 10 of the present invention, a plurality of blocks 12 is provided, the blocks 12 being appropriately sized and shaped and having a facing surface 14 intended to operatively engage an associated segment of the spinous process. It is contemplated that the facing surface 14 itself may be designed, for example being grooved, serrated or otherwise roughly composed, such that it engages the spinous process when compressive force is applied and operates to prevent rotation or other undesired movement. However, in preferred embodiments of the present invention the facing surface 14 further comprises an array of acicular members 16. These acicular members 16 will generally comprise sharp spikes 16, but may comprise teeth, serrations or other equivalent protrusions as well. It is contemplated that these spikes 16 may be integral to the blocks 12 or separately attached. The spikes 16 located on the facing surface 14 of each block 12 engage the spinous process and function to better maintain the stability and rigidity of the attachment. The spikes 16 will generally penetrate the bone of the spinous process in question, but this is not a required function.

The blocks 12 comprise at least one pair of blocks 12, with each pair arranged on opposing sides, generally to the left and to the right of the spinous process. The blocks 12 may be scaled in size to accommodate a variety of users such as large adults or pediatric patients. The blocks 12 may be further scaled in size to allow fixation to different parts of the spine, including cervical, thoracic and lumbar segments, or combinations of the above where desired or necessary.

In certain embodiments of the present invention, a clamping device (not herein displayed) may be provided for temporarily compressing each pair of blocks 12 against the spinous process and attaching the system 10 to the affected segments. In this way, the system 10 may be assembled during surgical implantation so as to quickly and effectively respond to needs as they arise. It is contemplated that the clamping device may be post-operatively removed once further compressive components or methods have been applied.

In preferred embodiments of the present invention, a pair of elongated members 18, such as rods 18, is provided having equivalent lengths. Each rod 18 is positioned parallel to the affected spinous processes and along a longitudinal axis generally corresponding to that of the spinal column. The lengths of the rods 18 are user-selectable so as to accommodate the entirety of the adjacent spinous processes to be stabilized. The rods 18 may further be adjusted by the surgeon user so as to acquire the desired length, as where needed to span multiple interspaces or to alternatively reduce length where redundant or otherwise unnecessary. This adjustment may be made by physically cutting the rods 18 or other equivalent functions as needed or as available under the associated conditions.

Each block 12 is shaped so as to facilitate attachment to one of the rods 18. In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, each block 12 has an aperture 20 extending at least partially through a central portion of the block 12 along a longitudinal axis, the aperture shaped so as to slidably receive one of the rods 18. Where the aperture 20 extends partially through the block 12, the block 12 may be oriented upon one end of the rod 18 or the opposing end. Where the aperture 20 extends fully through the block 12, the block 12



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may be oriented at any position along the length of the rod **18** as desired or necessary under the circumstances.

Referring to FIG. 4, an embodiment of the present invention is demonstrated wherein first and second blocks **12a**, **12c** are mounted upon opposing ends of each rod **18**, and a third block **12b** is further oriented at a third position along the length of each rod **18** between first and second blocks **12a**, **12c**. This embodiment specifically demonstrates the flexibility of the system **10**, as many different levels of the spinal column may be spanned while allowing optimal placement of the blocks **12** on a given spinous process. The system **10** purports to negate the necessity of attaching multiple clamps or blocks **12** onto a single level of the vertebral column.

In the preferred embodiment, each block **12** further comprises a set screw **22** or similar fastening device **22** penetrating the block **12** along a latitudinal axis or otherwise transverse to the axis upon which the aperture **20** is located through which the rod **18** may pass. The set screw **22** operates to tighten the block **12** against the rod **18** when the block **12** has been oriented at a position along the length of the rod **18** as desired by the user or necessary under the circumstances. Various embodiments of tools with which to manipulate the set screws **22** may be contemplated to accommodate the varying conditions under which the system **10** is utilized.

In these embodiments of the present invention, the rods **18** are therefore aligned along the spinous process such that at least one pair of blocks **12** is securely attached to the rods **18**. As displayed in FIG. 1, two pairs of blocks **12** are oriented upon opposing ends of the rods **18** and directly upon opposing sides of the spinous process requiring compression. Such compressive force at this juncture may equivalently be applied either against the blocks **12** or the rods **18**.

In the preferred embodiment of the present invention, and still referring to FIG. 1, a cross link **24** is further provided that connects to one of the rods **18** on a first end **26** and connects to the other of the rods **18** on a second end **28**. A pair of cross link set screws **30** or similar fastening components **30** are angularly oriented upon the first end **26** and the second end **28** of the cross link **24**. The set screws **30** may be adjusted in either direction to apply compressive or distractive force against the rods **18** to which the cross link **24** is engaged. In this manner the system **10** may generally be tightened, upon application of each modular component in turn, to a desired level of torque by a user such as a surgeon. Various embodiments of tools with which to manipulate the set screws **30** may be contemplated to accommodate the varying conditions under which the system **10** is utilized.

In other embodiments of the system **10** of the present invention, multiple cross links **24** may be utilized to accommodate variable lengths of rods **18** where many levels of the vertebral column are to be spanned. A separate cross link **24** may be applied at each intervening interspace of the vertebral column. Each cross link **24** may be fixed in length, or adjustable to accommodate variable distances between parallel rods **18**.

In embodiments of the present invention comprising the clamping device to preliminarily apply compressive force upon the blocks **12**, said clamping device may subsequently be removed upon successful application of the cross link **24**.

In particular embodiments of the present invention, the modular components of the system **10**, including any of the plurality of blocks **12**, the rods **18**, the cross link **24**, and the set screws **22**, **30** are composed of titanium alloy. It is contemplated however that the modular components of the

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system **10** may alternatively be composed of a metal, polymer, fiber or other alloy or material as desired and as are known within the art.

In an alternative embodiment of the present invention, a method of stabilizing spinous processes within a spinal column is disclosed. At least one pair of spaced blocks **12** is provided to be positioned upon either side of the spinal column, where one or more spinous processes require stabilization. Each block **12** has a surface **14** that is oriented inwardly and generally conforms to the associated segment of the spinous process to be engaged. A plurality of acicular members **16**, or spikes **16**, is disposed upon the facing surface **14**. A first rod **18** is then attached to each block **12** to be positioned along one side of the spinal processes. A second rod **18** is further attached to each block **12** to be positioned along the opposing side of the spinal processes. A cross link **24** or generally a link member **24** is then attached on a first end **26** to the first rod **18** and on a second end **28** to the second rod **18**. The user then tightens the link member **24** against the rods **18** to a desired torque so as to securely engage the spinous processes between the blocks **12**.

It may be contemplated that many of the steps of the method of this described embodiment of the present invention are preformed prior to implantation within the subject. It may be further contemplated that the user seeks to minimize the bulk of the assembly **10** and simplify positioning of the assembly **10** by tightening the cross link **24** as far as possible during implantation of the assembly **10**. Distractive force may then be applied to spread the blocks **12** apart immediately prior to physically mounting the assembly **10** upon the spinous processes. The blocks **12** may then be compressed once again so as to drive the spikes **16** into the spinous process and arrive at the desired torque level.

In certain embodiments of the method of the present invention, each pair of blocks **12** may be positioned upon either side of the spinous processes of the subject and clamped in position against each spinous process prior to attaching the rods **18**, so as to more effectively maintain the desired position of the blocks **12**. In these embodiments, the modular components are generally assembled within the subject. Upon completion of the step of tightening the link member **24** against the rods **18** to a desired torque, the user may release the initial clamping device and remove said clamping device from the subject.

Referring now to FIG. 6, an additional embodiment of a spinous process fixation device **100** is illustrated. This embodiment includes at least one pair of opposing spaced blocks, or spinous process clamp **102**, including a primary block **110** and a secondary block **112**. Spinous process fixation device **100** in some embodiments includes two or more spinous process clamps **102a**, **102b** disposed on a pair of opposing longitudinal rods, including a first rod **116** and a second rod **118**. The first and second rods **116**, **118** are generally configured for positioning on opposite sides of multiple spinous process members **140a**, **140b**, as seen in FIG. 8.

In some embodiments, two or more spinous process clamps **102a**, **102b**, etc. are positioned on first and second rods **116**, **118** for clamping adjacent spinous process members **140a**, **140b** as seen in FIG. 8. When clamped onto adjacent spinous process members as seen in FIG. 8, the spinous process fixation device **100** is generally operable to reduce the range of motion of a portion of the spine located near the fixation device.

Each spinous process clamp **102a** includes a primary block **110** located opposite a secondary block **112**. Primary

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block 110 includes a primary facing surface configured for positioning adjacent a first side of a first spinous process member. Primary facing surface 120 is shaped to directly engage a side of the first spinous process member and may include a substantially flat or shaped surface. Similarly, secondary block 112 includes a secondary facing surface 120 positioned to face toward the primary facing surface. Primary and secondary facing surfaces are positioned generally opposite one another for applying a clamping force against a spinous process member located therebetween. The primary and secondary facing surfaces include a substantially similar shape and include substantially equal surface areas for providing equal and opposing clamping forces in some embodiments.

Referring to FIG. 7, an embodiment of a spinous process clamp 120a includes a primary block 110 having several features. A primary clamp plate 120 has a generally rectangular shape in some embodiments and is oriented to be positioned substantially parallel to a spinous process member as seen in FIG. 8. Similarly, a secondary clamp plate 122 is disposed on secondary block 112. Secondary clamp plate 122 also includes a rectangular shape in some embodiments and is oriented to be positioned substantially parallel to a spinous process member on the side opposite primary clamp plate 120.

A primary extension 124 projects away from primary clamp plate 120 in a plane substantially parallel to primary clamp plate 120 in some embodiments. Primary extension 124 includes a substantially semicircular shape in some embodiments, as seen in FIG. 7. A secondary extension 126 also projects away from secondary clamp plate 122 generally opposite primary extension 124 in some embodiments. Secondary extension 126 also includes a substantially semicircular shape in some embodiments.

A plurality of primary spikes 106 project from primary clamp plate 120 generally toward secondary block 112; and a plurality of secondary spikes 108 project from secondary clamp plate 122 generally toward primary block 110. The spikes are configured to partially penetrate a spinous process member disposed between primary and secondary blocks 110, 112. As seen in FIG. 7, some of the primary spikes 106 are disposed on primary extension 124 surrounding and/or below clamp post 114. Primary spikes 106 generally do not extend from primary clamp plate 120 and/or primary extension 124 as far as clamp post 114.

As seen in FIGS. 6, 7, and 8, a clamp post 114 protrudes from primary block 110 toward secondary block 112 in some embodiments. Clamp post 114 is integrally formed on primary block 110 as a unitary, one-piece construction in some embodiments. Alternatively, clamp post 114 can be a separate component attached to primary block 110 using a fastener or any other suitable mechanical attachment. A corresponding clamp post socket 134 is defined on secondary block 112. Clamp post socket 134 includes a hole defined entirely through secondary block 112 in some embodiments. Clamp post 114 may be slidably received in clamp post socket 134 for securing primary and secondary blocks 110, 112 together. Clamp post 114 generally extends a long a clamp post axis 115 oriented substantially perpendicular to first and second rods 116, 118 in some embodiments.

When clamp post 114 is received in clamp post socket 134, a clamp post fastener 136 may be installed in secondary block 112 to secure clamp post 114 at a fixed location in clamp post socket 134. Each clamp post fastener 136 includes a socket head set screw in some embodiments. A threaded clamp post fastener bore 138 is defined through

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secondary block 112 and is configured to threadedly receive a set screw in some embodiments. When primary and secondary blocks 110, 112 are located at a desired position pressing against opposite sides of a spinous process member, clamp post fastener 136 is tightened against clamp post 114 to selectively fix primary and secondary blocks 110, 112 relative to each other.

As seen in FIG. 6 and FIG. 7, a primary flange 128 extends transversely from primary clamp plate 120, forming an L-shaped body on primary block 110. Primary flange 128 is integrally formed as a unitary, one-piece construction on primary block 110 in some embodiments. Primary flange 128 projects from primary block 110 generally in a direction away from secondary block 112. During use, first rod 116 is positioned on the side of first clamp plate 120 opposite secondary block 112 such that first clamp plate 120 is located between first rod 116 and secondary block 112. Additionally, first rod 116 may engage the upper surface of primary flange 128. As such, first rod 116 is generally received against primary block 110 near the intersection of primary clamp plate 120 and primary flange 128. In some embodiments, primary flange 128 defines a U-shaped primary rod channel 146 in its upper surface, and first rod 116 is configured to be partially slidably received in primary rod channel 146. In some embodiments, the radius of curvature of first rod 116 is equal to or slightly smaller than the radius of curvature of primary rod channel 146. Primary rod channel 146 extends entirely through primary block 110 because primary rod channel 146 is open at both longitudinal ends as seen in FIG. 6 and FIG. 7.

A secondary flange 130 extends transversely from secondary clamp plate 122, forming an L-shaped body on secondary block 112. Secondary flange 130 is integrally formed as a unitary, one-piece construction on secondary block 112 in some embodiments. Secondary flange 130 projects from secondary block 112 generally in a direction away from primary block 110. During use, secondary rod 118 is positioned on the side of second clamp plate 122 opposite primary block 110 such that second clamp plate 122 is located between second rod 118 and primary block 110. Additionally, second rod 118 may engage the upper surface of secondary flange 130. As such, second rod 118 is generally received against secondary block 112 near the intersection of secondary clamp plate 122 and secondary flange 130. In some embodiments, secondary flange 130 defines a U-shaped secondary rod channel 148 on its upper surface, and second rod 118 is configured to be partially slidably received in secondary rod channel 148. In some embodiments, the radius of curvature of second rod 118 is equal to or slightly smaller than the radius of curvature of secondary rod channel 148. Secondary rod channel 148 extends entirely through secondary block 112 because primary rod channel 148 is open at both longitudinal ends as seen in FIG. 6 and FIG. 7.

As seen in FIG. 7 and FIG. 8, clamp post fastener 136 is generally dimensioned such that it does not extend above secondary flange 130 when disposed in clamp post fastener bore 138. As such, clamp post fastener 136 does not interfere with second rod 118 when second rod 118 is positioned against secondary flange 130 along secondary rod channel 148, and second rod 118 may be repositioned along secondary rod channel 148.

Referring further to FIGS. 6, 7 and 8, in some embodiments, a second rod fastener 154 is disposed on secondary block 112 to secure secondary block 112 at a desired location along second rod 118. Second rod fastener 154 includes a set screw or any other suitable fastener. As seen in FIG. 7, a

secondary tab **158** protrudes upwardly from secondary flange **130** in spaced relation to secondary clamp plate **122**. Secondary tab **158**, and the portion of secondary clamp plate **122** facing secondary tab **158**, both include threaded regions configured to allow second rod fastener **154** to be threadably received therebetween and to be screwed downwardly toward and tightened against secondary rod **118**, as seen in FIG. **8**. When spinous process clamping device **100** is positioned on a patient, second rod fastener **154** can be slightly loosened to allow longitudinal and/or angular repositioning of secondary block **112** relative to second rod **118**.

Similarly, a first rod fastener **152** is used in some embodiments to secure primary block **110** to first rod **116**. First rod fastener **152** may include a set screw or any other suitable fastener. As seen in FIG. **7**, a primary tab **156** protrudes upwardly from primary flange **128** in spaced relation to primary clamp plate **120**. Primary tab **156** and the portion of primary clamp plate **120** facing primary tab **156** may include opposing threaded regions configured to allow first rod fastener **152** to be installed between primary tab **156** and primary clamp plate **120** and to be screwed downwardly toward and tightened against first rod **116**.

Primary rod channel **146** includes a U-shaped channel that extends along the upper surface of primary flange **128** and also extends through the space between primary tab **156** and primary clamp plate **120**. Similarly, secondary rod channel **148** includes a U-shaped channel that extends along the upper surface of secondary flange **130** and also through the space between secondary tab **158** and secondary clamp plate **122**.

As seen in FIG. **8**, first and second spinous process clamps **102a**, **102b** can be secured to first and second adjacent spinous process members **140a**, **140b**, respectively, to provide stabilization or fixation of associated tissue on the spinal column. Generally, during use, each clamp post **114** is positioned to span between primary and secondary blocks **110**, **112** at a location between the adjacent spinous process members **140a**, **140b**, as seen in FIG. **8**. In some alternative embodiments, clamp post **114** can pierce the spinous process member and extend through the spinous process member as opposed to extending through the space between adjacent spinous process members. Once each clamp post fastener **136** is tightened against clamp post **114** in clamp post fastener socket **138**, first and second rods **116**, **118** may be positioned in primary and secondary rod channels **146**, **148**, respectively; and each first rod fastener **152** and second rod fastener **154** can be secured on each primary and secondary block **110**, **112**, respectively. In some embodiments, a portion of clamp post **114** may extend laterally beyond secondary block **112** when inserted through clamp post socket **134**, as seen in FIG. **8**. As such, clamp post socket **134** extends entirely laterally through secondary block **112** in some embodiments.

Referring to FIGS. **9-12**, an alternative embodiment of a spinous process fixation apparatus **200** is generally illustrated in a partially exploded perspective view. Spinous process fixation apparatus **200** includes a plurality of spinous process clamps **202a**, **202b**, etc. Each spinous process clamp **202** can be alternatively described as a pair of opposing blocks. Each spinous process clamp **202a**, **202b**, etc. on a spinous process fixation device **200** may be identical to other spinous process clamps on the same device and/or interchangeable with other spinous process clamps in some embodiments.

Each spinous process clamp **202a**, **202b** includes a primary block **210** and a secondary block **212**. Opposing primary block **210** and secondary block **212** are spaced from

each other to provide a gap for positioning a spinous process member **240a**, as seen in FIG. **11**. A clamp post **214** spans the gap between primary block **210** and secondary block **212**. Clamp post **214** extends from primary block **210** toward secondary block **212** in some embodiments. Clamp post **214** is received in a clamp post socket **234** defined on secondary block **212** in some embodiments.

A clamp post fastener **236** is disposed on secondary block **212** and may be tightened against clamp post **214** when clamp post **214** is positioned in clamp post socket **234**. Clamp post fastener **236** is installed through a clamp post fastener bore defined in secondary block **212**. In some embodiments, clamp post fastener **236** includes a set screw or any other suitable fastener. The clamp post fastener bore is generally open to clamp post socket **234** in some embodiments, as seen in FIG. **9**, such that a portion of clamp post fastener **236** can extend into clamp post socket **234** and engage clamp post **214**.

Primary block **210** includes a substantially flat primary clamp plate **220** in some embodiments. Similarly, secondary block **212** includes an opposing substantially flat secondary clamp plate **222**. Each primary and secondary clamp plate **220**, **222** include facing clamping surfaces configured for clamping a spinous process member therebetween, as seen in FIG. **11** and FIG. **12**. A plurality of primary spikes **206** extend from primary clamp plate **220** toward secondary clamp plate **222**. Additionally, a plurality of secondary spikes **208** also extend from secondary clamp plate **222** generally toward primary clamp plate **220** in some embodiments. Each spike is configured to penetrate a small distance into a spinous process member located between the primary and secondary clamp plates **220**, **222**.

Additionally, in some embodiments, a fixation pin **232** protrudes from secondary clamp plate **222** on secondary block **212** toward primary clamp plate **220** on primary block **210**. Fixation pin **232** includes a pointed or sharpened distal end configured for piercing through a spinous process member located between primary and secondary clamp plates **220**, **222**, as seen in FIG. **12**. Fixation pin **232** may be partially received in a corresponding fixation pin socket **233** on primary clamp plate **220** in some embodiments. During use, secondary block **212** may be located beside a spinous process member and pressed toward the spinous process member such that the fixation pin **232** pierces the spinous process member and extends through the spinous process member until it extends through the other side and engages the fixation pin socket **233** on the primary block located on the opposite side of the spinous process member. As such, fixation pin **232** may be dimensioned to correspond to a predetermined spacing, or clamping distance, between primary and secondary blocks **210**, **212** in some embodiments.

In various other embodiments, a spinous process clamp **202** in accordance with the present invention includes a configuration as seen in FIG. **9** but without a fixation pin **232**. In some embodiments, a spinous process fixation device includes first and second rods **216**, **218** and first and second spinous process clamps **202a**, **202b** disposed on first and second rods, wherein one of first and second spinous process clamps **202a**, **202b** includes a fixation pin **232** and one does not.

Referring further to FIG. **9** and FIG. **10**, a primary rod channel **246** is defined through primary block **210**. Primary rod channel **246** generally defines a U-shaped opening positioned for partially receiving a portion of a first rod **216**. Primary rod channel **246** extends entirely through primary block **210** because it is open at both longitudinal ends, as seen in FIG. **9**. A portion of primary rod channel **246a** may

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also be defined in primary clamp plate **220** as a groove or recession on the side of primary clamp plate **220** facing away from secondary block **212** in some embodiments. As such, during use, primary clamp plate **220** is located between first rod **216** and secondary block **212**. In this configuration, first rod **216** applies a lateral force against primary clamp plate **220** directed inwardly toward the spinous process member, as seen in FIG. **11**.

Similarly, a secondary rod channel **248** is defined through secondary block **212**. Secondary rod channel **248** includes a U-shaped opening for partially receiving second rod **218**. Secondary rod channel **248** extends entirely through secondary block **212** because secondary rod channel **248** is open at both longitudinal ends, as seen in FIG. **9**. A portion of secondary rod channel **248a** is defined in secondary block **212** in the surface of secondary clamp plate **222** facing away from primary block **210** as a groove or recess in some embodiments, as seen in FIG. **10**. As such, primary clamp plate **222** is located between second rod **218** and primary block **210** during use. In this configuration, second rod **218** applies a lateral force against secondary clamp plate **222** directed inwardly toward a spinous process member.

Referring further to FIG. **9** and FIG. **10**, a first rod fastener **252** is disposed on primary block **210** for securing primary block **210** to first rod **216**. First rod fastener **252** includes a set screw or any other suitable fastener in some embodiments. In some embodiments, a primary flange **228** extends outwardly from primary clamp plate **222**. Primary flange **228** is integrally formed on primary block **210** in some embodiments. A primary tab **256** extends upwardly from primary flange **228** on primary block **210**. A space is defined between primary tab **256** and primary clamp plate **220**. A threaded primary rod fastener bore is defined between a surface on primary tab **256** and the outer surface on primary clamp plate **220** in some embodiments. The U-shaped primary rod channel **246** extends between primary tab **256** and primary clamp plate **220**. Thus, first rod **216** is received between primary tab **256** and primary clamp plate **220**, and primary fastener **252** is screwed into the space between primary tab **256** and first clamp plate **220** generally toward first rod **216**. As seen in FIG. **9** and FIG. **10**, clamp post **214** and primary flange **228** are aligned and extend from opposite sides of primary clamp plate **220** in some embodiments.

Referring further to FIGS. **9-12**, in some embodiments, a secondary flange **230** protrudes from secondary clamp plate **222** generally in the direction away from primary block **210**. Secondary flange **230** includes clamp post socket **234** defined therethrough in some embodiments. A secondary tab **258** extends upwardly from secondary flange **230** in some embodiments. U-shaped secondary rod channel **248** extends through the space between secondary tab **258** and secondary clamp plate **222** such that second rod **218** may be slidably received between secondary tab **258** and secondary clamp plate **222**. During use, clamp post **214** is inserted into clamp post socket **234**, and a clamp post fastener **236** is screwed into clamp post fastener bore **238**. Clamp post fastener **236** is dimensioned such that it does not extend upwardly into secondary rod channel **248** when tightened against clamp post **214**. Second rod **218** may then be installed in secondary rod channel **248**, and secondary rod fastener **254** is screwed into the space between secondary tab **258** and secondary clamp plate **222** and is tightened against second rod **218**.

In some embodiments, a secondary rod fastener bore is coaxially aligned with clamp post fastener bore **238** such that second rod fastener **254** is positioned directly above, or aligned co-axially with, clamp post fastener **236**, as seen in FIG. **9**. In other embodiments, these can be slightly offset.

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Referring to FIG. **13** and FIG. **14**, an additional example of a spinous process fixation assembly **300** includes a pair of opposing longitudinal first and second rods **316**, **318** with three or more spinous process clamps **302a**, **302b**, **302c**, etc. mounted thereon. Each spinous process clamp can include any of the various aforementioned clamp embodiments. In some embodiments, not all of the spinous process clamps are the same. For example, in some embodiments, a spinous process fixation device includes a first spinous process clamp **102**, seen in FIG. **6** and a second spinous process clamp **202** seen in FIG. **9**.

Thus, although there have been described particular embodiments of the present invention of a new and useful Spinous Process Clamp and Fixation Device, it is not intended that such references be construed as limitations upon the scope of this invention except as set forth in the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A spinous process clamp apparatus configured for attachment to first and second longitudinal rods positioned on opposite sides of a spinous process member, the apparatus comprising:
  - a primary block including a primary clamp plate and a primary rod channel, the primary rod channel shaped for receiving the first longitudinal rod against the primary clamp plate;
  - a secondary block opposite the primary block, the secondary block including a secondary clamp plate and a secondary rod channel, the secondary rod channel shaped for receiving the second longitudinal rod against the secondary clamp plate;
  - a clamp post protruding from the primary block, the secondary block movable along the clamp post;
  - a primary rod fastener disposed on the primary block configured to secure the primary block at a desired location on the first longitudinal rod;
  - a secondary rod fastener disposed on the secondary block configured to secure the secondary block at a desired location on the second longitudinal rod;
  - a clamp post socket defined on the secondary block, wherein the clamp post extends from the primary block toward the secondary block and is received in the clamp post socket;
  - a clamp post fastener disposed on the secondary block, the clamp post fastener configured to secure the secondary block to the clamp post; and
 wherein the primary and secondary clamp plates are configured to apply compressive forces against opposite sides of the spinous process member when the spinous process member is positioned between the primary and secondary clamp plates,
 wherein the primary rod channel is defined in a side of the primary clamp plate facing away from the secondary block, the primary rod channel extending entirely through the primary block along a longitudinal axis of the primary block, and the secondary rod channel is defined in a side of the secondary clamp plate facing away from the primary block, the secondary rod channel extending entirely through the secondary block along a longitudinal axis of the secondary block.
2. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein: the primary and secondary rod fasteners are set screws.
3. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein: the clamp post is integrally formed on the primary block in a unitary one-piece construction.
4. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein: the clamp post fastener is a set screw.

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5. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein:  
the clamp post fastener and the secondary rod fastener are co-axially aligned.
6. The apparatus of claim 5, further comprising:  
a fixation pin extending from the secondary clamp plate toward the primary clamp plate, the fixation pin configured to puncture and extend through the spinous process member when the spinous process member is received between the primary and secondary clamp plates.
7. The apparatus of claim 1, further comprising:  
the clamp post extending from the primary block toward the secondary block; and  
a fixation pin extending from the secondary clamp plate toward the primary clamp plate, the fixation pin configured to puncture and extend through the spinous process member when the spinous process member is received between the primary and secondary clamp plates.
8. A spinous process fixation device for attachment to at least one spinous process member, the device comprising:  
a first longitudinal rod;  
a second longitudinal rod oriented substantially parallel to the first longitudinal rod;  
a primary block disposed on the first longitudinal rod;  
a secondary block disposed on the second longitudinal rod opposite the primary block;  
a gap defined between the primary and secondary blocks configured to receive the spinous process member; and  
a clamp post located on the primary block, the clamp post spanning the gap between the primary and secondary blocks;  
a clamp post socket defined in the secondary block, the clamp post socket configured to slidably receive the clamp post;  
a fixation pin integrally formed on the secondary block, the fixation pin spanning the gap between the primary and secondary blocks;  
a fixation pin socket defined in the primary block, the fixation pin socket configured to slidably receive the fixation pin;  
wherein the primary and secondary blocks are configured to apply compressive forces against opposite sides of the spinous process member, the fixation pin positioned to pierce and extend through the spinous process member as the secondary block is pressed toward the primary block.

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9. The apparatus of claim 8, wherein:  
the clamp post extend from the primary block toward the secondary block; and  
the clamp post socket defined in the secondary block is aligned substantially perpendicular to the second longitudinal rod.
10. The apparatus of claim 8, further comprising:  
a clamp post fastener disposed on the secondary block configured to secure the secondary block to the clamp post.
11. The apparatus of claim 10, further comprising:  
a secondary rod fastener disposed on the secondary block.
12. The apparatus of claim 11, wherein:  
the secondary rod fastener is co-axially aligned with the clamp post fastener.
13. A spinous process fixation device for attachment to a plurality of spinous process members, comprising:  
a first longitudinal rod;  
a second longitudinal rod oriented substantially parallel to the first longitudinal rod; and  
a plurality of spinous process clamps disposed on the first and second longitudinal rods;  
wherein each spinous process clamp comprises:  
a primary block disposed on the first longitudinal rod;  
a secondary block disposed on the second longitudinal rod opposite the primary block;  
a plurality of primary spikes located on the primary block and extending toward the secondary block;  
a plurality of secondary spikes located on the secondary block and extending toward the primary block;  
a clamp post located on the primary block and extending toward the secondary block; and  
a fixation pin integrally formed on the secondary block and extending toward the primary block.
14. The device of claim 13, further comprising:  
the clamp post extending from the primary block;  
a clamp post socket defined in the secondary block, the clamp post received in the clamp post socket; and  
a clamp post fastener disposed on the secondary block configured to secure the secondary block to the clamp post.
15. The device of claim 13,  
wherein the fixation pin is positioned to pierce and extend through one of the plurality of spinous process members.

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